

LONG-TERM IMMUNOLOGICAL CHANGES DETERMINED BY QUADRUPLE THERAPY REGIMENS IN PATIENTS WITH HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTION IN A SOUTH-EUROPEAN COUNTRY

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Poster

Stomach & H. Pylori

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A randomized trial of five quadruple therapies for Helicobacter pylori eradication found 98.4% efficacy but identified significant immunological changes, including decreased CD4+/CD8+ ratio and B-cell counts, with approximately one-quarter of patients developing post-treatment infections.

KEY POINTS

- Overall eradication efficacy was 98.4% across five quadruple therapy regimens (concomitant with varying metronidazole dosing, bismuth-based, sequential, and hybrid), with 47.6% experiencing adverse events
- Post-treatment infections occurred in 28.6% of patients at mean 9.5 months, with 8.3% requiring hospitalization for severe infections
- Patients who developed infections showed significant decreases in B-cell count, while those with severe infections demonstrated decreased CD4+/CD8+ ratio, decreased CD4+ and B-cell counts, and increased CD8+ count
- Bismuth-containing quadruple therapy showed significantly greater decrease in CD4+/CD8+ ratio compared to non-bismuth quadruple regimens
- The study assessed 126 patients over 12 months using flow cytometry to measure immune cell populations including CD4+, CD8+, B-cells, T-cells, and natural killer cells

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